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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

To Stella.

O, lady, give thy fancy wings,
"Pour forth the flowing line"
O, ne'er should lie untouched the strings
Of harp so sweet as thine.

Thy themes delight; to me they bring
A soothing melody;
And o'er my ruffled spirits fling
The charms of minstrelsy.

I never saw thee—yet thy song
Awakes, to memory,
Some voice of that now severed throng,
That seemed the world to me.

Among them was a gifted one—
O, sadly sweet the lay
She tuned—her harp was like thine own;
But she was called away.

Thine is the power to call back days
That once were bright and fair,
And friends who trod with me the ways
Of *a time*, devoid of care.

Then, lady, often wake the lyre,
With artlessness thine own;
Of thy sweet lays, O, none can tire,
So soft and pure the tone.

Randolph. MOLLIE.

FOR THE TIMES.

Coquets--Coquetry.

Coquets, female and male, are persons, whose designs are to make conquests—those who wish to gain the love of their opposite sex merely to gratify their vanity—their only desire is to win the affections; to center upon themselves the hopes—the deepest, purest love of the soul and then reject and disappoint the heart from whence it springs. They desire admiration; like the green and blue bottles in the chemist's shop, they keep their lovers for show; or like the miser's gold, the mere possession is all they desire. The idea of making a return for affection lavished upon them, never enters their heads. An offer, like the rock of adamant in Sinbad's voyage, finishes the attraction by destroying the vessel. They wish to be the very Cæsar of affection, to come, see and conquer. They conquer by winning arts which they have studied and learned for that purpose—theirs is the designing glance—the gentle, soft and affected tone—the sweet confusing blush—the devoted attentions—the sweet loving smile. They have frowns for scorn—a stare for strangeness fit—the practised languish—sweet words to comfort—favors for none, smiles for all. They never love; but, in appearance, they are all the nature, all the sweetness and gentleness of love. They trifle prettily and gaily with the wounded hearts; and still to sadness compose their looks, while they reject the offers, and love of those whom they have intentionally entrapped and encouraged by their arts of coquetry—they can feign feelings of regret and sympathy to the rejected one, and yet glory in the pain they can inflict—their hearts rejoice to see their victims pale with distress. Coquettes willingly make a world of woe and call it "innocent flirtation." Any man who practices coquetry is at least more barbarous, more cruel than the most savage heathen of any clime—his heart and soul are like feinds—he truly is a feind to the happiness of the human heart—(to those which he charms to wound.) He, for amusement, can win affections by deceiful pretences, and then wound them without feeling. I detest you! I despise your amusement. The woman who spends her days and years of youth in this cruel and wicked pastime, surely forgets her high and holy mission—she is laying up for herself, grief, hours of sadness and remorse of conscience, against the day of reflection—when she remembers her coldness and cruelty of heart, she cannot be happy. The cold light trifling of the coquette, with the feelings of a sincere heart, is a sure murderer of the confidence and trust of that heart. Who will say that it is not cruel to take from a human soul, that delightful feeling of confidence it has in others faithfulness? It is very wicked to willingly and premeditatingly rob the soul of such a precious feeling—a feeling that makes so much of the happiness of the heart. There is in coquetry a cruelty for which no atonement can be made, it is an act the heart can not forget. I would sooner bind my heart upon some bare cold peak of the mountain top, where the vulture's strong beak would pierce it, and his tearing claws rend it, than permit it to find pleasure and joy in such unfeeling and tormenting sport. MEDORA.

FOR THE TIMES.

Pensive Hours.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

I have a silent sorrow burning
In my breast,
To this my thoughts are ever turning
With unrest.
Although a smile my lip is wearing,
I am sad;
Although my cheek a bloom is bearing,
I'm not glad.

Mine eyes may seem with pleasure gleaming—
False the glow! [ing—
My voice, with tones of gladness, beam-
'Tis not so! [ing—
My lonely heart is yearning, yearning
For its guest:—
I have a silent sorrow burning
In my breast.

I gaze upon the stars of even
Pensively—
And breathe a prayer to Him in heav'n—
"Pity me!
"Oh, keep my spirit to *thee* turning!
"Father! bless'd!
"And calm the silent sorrow burning
"In my breast!"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Convention of the North Carolina Colleges.

As nearly all the great interests of the people, are promoted by conventions and similar meetings, many of the best educated men in the country, think there is urgent demand for a convention of colleges. There is no interest of the State more important than education, none more difficult to develop, and none more liable to pernicious perversions. Knowing no better plan, we would propose that the President of the Trustees and the President of the Faculty from each of the Colleges, male and female, should meet, organize by the appointment of the usual officers, and form a regular Society with Constitution, By-Laws, &c. The object of this Society or Convention, should be to consider and promote the higher interests of learning; adopt greater regularity and uniformity; correct abuses and imperfections, and in every possible way, improve our Collegiate system.

We say, the spirit of the age demands something of the kind. There are some phases of our College spirit, fast becoming contemptible, arising more from misapprehension, jealousy and petty ambition, than from any legitimate cause. There is a growing tendency to underrate, misrepresent and impugn; an unhallowed zeal to show large numbers upon the catalogue, irrespective of higher and better considerations; a denominational bigotry equally void of religion and common sense. The older Institutions may be disposed to reject the proposition as derogatory to their high character and superior claims; the younger ones may construe it into an attempt to crush their pretensions, and overrule their claims to equality and usefulness. But either plea is vain. The old Colleges have been, but never will again be "sovereign of the ascendant." They can neither rule learnings, grade, nor patronage; their haughty pretensions are just as ridiculous as the unfounded claims of the younger; their higher claims will be acknowledged in some things, but not in every thing; their universal superiority is perfectly fabulous. If any of the older Colleges feel disposed to cherish any exclusiveness, they should remember that such character is, by common consent, indicative of weakness; and if the younger ones refuse the test, the fair inference will be, that they fear a faithful exposition. Let all come together on perfect equality as to privilege and representation, and let ability and merit be the only grounds of superiority. Let the University, Wake Forest, Normal, Davidson and Catawba, meet and compare notes, and cease to call each other humbugs, dotards and fools; let Greensboro', Carolina, Raleigh, Goldsboro', Warrenton, Oxford, Salem, Statesville, &c., learn from each other both how to teach and how to be more courteous; and let all together adopt the best means to bless the Old North State with wise and good men and women.

What say you, gentlemen? This communication is not a quiz, it is the earnest appeal of those who patronize different Colleges. But you say, "what good will it do?" Much every way. If nothing else, it will teach some that age, reputation and distinguished patronage, have very little to do with genuine College ability; it will teach others that any thing can be called a College, but to make one is a different thing; it will perhaps bring Walpole and Pitt together, and possibly Cromwell and Rupert. GASTON.

FOR THE TIMES

The Widow and Orphan.

BY ROB. G. STAPLES.

From lawless instult to defend
An orphan's rights.—COWPER.

Fast fell the rain upon the pavement without; the lightnings flashed vividly in the heavens, and the deep thunder rolled fearfully.—Not a star was visible in the blackened canopy on the night when the orphan Emeline is introduced to our readers. A dim light burns lazily in the abode of the young girl, and the embers are fast dying out on the cold and cheerless hearth.

It is a sad picture which is presented to the mental vision on looking in upon the home of the widow and the orphan.

Madam Esling, who lies on a rude couch in the corner of the room, was once a lovely woman, but the hand of grief has seared all that was bright and beautiful, and the face, once round, is now pale and wan.

But my story at present relates not so much to the scenes of the past life, as to present scenes, enacting in their chequered pathway. I am contstrained, therefore to content myself with a mere recapitulation of some which dwell in the shadow past. Enos Esling, who sleeps in the silence of the grave, was once possessed of influnce and wealth, but at an early age, he had created—by his association with the gay and frivolous—an appetite for spiritous liquors.

'Tis hardly necessary to say, he fell!

From the first glass, his course was downward, until, bereft of friends, and even the necessities of life, he died, leaving a heart-broken widow and the sweet Emeline.

I have said it was a fearful night, (that of Dec., 18—,) as we find our heroine bending over her knitting, with flushed cheeks.

Yes, and not less cheerless than the cold hearth-stone was the heart of the poor orphan. At first, when all around seemed frought with misery, tears would gush up from her heart's recess, and through her tears would come a ray of hope; but not so now.

'Alas! alas!' she would oft exclaim, 'for me there is no guardian angel. In vain have I strove to soothe my aching heart by whispering, there still is hope; but that day has past. Through the dark vista of the future, I can see but one doom—but one fate—and that is starvation!'

Start not, gentle reader, but look around you and contemplate the misery, woe and death on all sides. Many there are even in your native place, (I care not how small a village it may be,) who are worse off, if inquiry was made than these.

Emeline arose from her seat; her task was finished, and she laid it aside. Crossing the room to where her mother lay wrapped in troubled sleep, she impressed a warm and passionate kiss on her fevered brow; but it was the kiss of despair.

The poor woman started, and opening her eyes, gazed up into her daughter's pallid face.

'Come to bed, Emeline; you look weak and worn out. Come, my daughter, and lie beside your mother to-night, perhaps for the last time. I am fast failing; I know that I shall soon look no more into that beautiful face so pale with care and watching.

'Speak not so, mother. God may still spare you to me yet a little while longer. I have finished the work Mrs. Dennison sent me to-day, and on the morrow I shall take it to her.'

With this, the young girl turned and commenced preparing herself for slumber. Although she had quietly sank, overcome with fatigue, on her rude couch, yet Morpheus never once visited her pillow. Memory was busy with the past. She thought of the neat summer house on the banks of the Hudson, and the large trees, upon which, in other days she was wont to erect her swing, and play for hours beneath their shade. And anon she was standing within the proud city mansion surrounded by all that was luxuriant and elegant; and in the midst of her revery, she would listen to the boisterous winds of early winter, as they howled through the crevices and broken panes of her rude home—of the place of her present abode.

Thus she lay, shivering and trembling with cold, until the light which streamed through the cracks and jars of the boarding window, told her it was morning.

During the night, the wind had shifted around, and it was now snowing fast, and the tops of neighboring dwellings were white with this enemy of the poor and destitute; still, Emeline had commenced preparing for her journey. There was no food in the house, and no wherewith all to buy.

She was soon ready, and at the top of the stairs, in the act of quitting the dwelling, when she heard her mother's voice calling her; she returned to the side of her parent, and inquired if she could serve her.

'Eme,—Eme,—my daughter,' slowly spoke the fast failing woman, 'Eme—make me a little tea, and I will endeavor to sup it.'

Can you imagine that young child's agony? Can you once contemplate how deep the pang to have to tell a fond and doting mother, who has guided your footsteps from infancy, that there is not a mouthful in the house?

'There is no tea, mother,' exclaimed the poor young girl, as the bitter tear gushed from her weakened eyes; 'there is no tea, but I will have some soon.

'It makes no difference, my daughter. Do not worry on my account; be of good cheer and dry up your tears,' said the fond mother, soothingly.

'I will soon be back with the tea, and what else I can get,' replied the young maiden, as she passed from the room, and hastened down the steps into the street. She ran quickly from the door, unmindful of the storm, which was raging with fury. Through mud and snow she made her way, until she arrived at the door-steps of Mrs. Dennison. She rapped hastily with the knocker, which brought the servant to the door.

There were eyes watching her as she passed from her rude home, and a man, clad in fine habiliments, followed her to the place, unobserved by her.

To the servant who appeared, she gave the knitting, requesting her to give it to her mistress. In a few moments the girl returned, and slipped a small coin into her hands. With joy Emeline turned from the door, and hastening to the first shop that presented itself, procured what nourishment she could for her sick parent. * * * She sprang with uncommon agility upon the rude steeps, and was soon at the top.

Divesting herself of her ragged shawl, she hurried to the bed-side. One unearthly scream, one fearful shrick, and she fell forward over the livid corps of her mother.

At this moment, a stranger rushed in; it was the gentleman who had watched Emeline when she first left the dwelling. He saw at a glance the sad affair, and raising the body of the inanimate young girl, the blood gushed from her mouth; she had ruptured a blood vessel, and was a lifeless corpse beside that of her only friend while living.

They were buried, but no train of mourning friends followed the hearse to the 'city of the dead,' and, but for the kindness of the stranger friend, their bodies would have been put away, perhaps without even the funeral ceremony being performed.

* * * * * *

Reader, look around you; endeavor to find out the needy, and when you discover one who lacks the comforts of life, administer to her wants, and thou wilt find a reward when seasons have passed away, and all are summoned to appear before the 'great white throne,' to render in their account for good or evil.

And now, patient reader, *au revoir*.

Popular Lies.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, in his lecture before the Mercantile Library Association last week, upon "Practical life," hit off one of the popular vices of society—lying—in a very effective manner, as appears from the report in the Traveller, from which we copy a couple of paragraphs:

"Lies of action are blood relation to lies of speech, and oral lies constitute a small share of the falsehoods in the world. There are lies of custom and lies of fashion; lies of padding and lies of whale-bones; lies of the first water in diamonds of paste, and unblushing blushes of lies to which a shower would give quite a different complexion; the politician's lies, who, like a circus-rider, strides two horses at once; the coquette's lies, who, like a professor of legedermain, keeps six plates dancing at a time; lies sandwiched between bargains; lies in livery behind republican coaches, in all the pomp of gold band and buttons; lies of red tape and sealing wax; lies from the cannon's mouth; lies in the name of glorious principles that might make dead heroes clatter in their graves; Malakoffs of lies, standing upon sacred dust, and lifting their audacious pinnacles in the light of the eternal Heaven!

"Need we say what an uneasy, slavish vanity was that which won't let a man appear as he really is, but makes him afraid of the world and himself, and so keeps him perpetually at work with subterfuges and shams. He is dissatisfied with Nature's charter, and so issues false stock. Oh, how much better for himself and the world for man to be brave and true, what God and unavoidable circumstances have made him—to come out and dare say I am poor, of humble birth, of humble occupation, or don't know much! What a cure this ingenuousness would be for social rottenness and financial earthquakes. How much sweeter and purer these actual rills of capacity and possession than this great brackish river of pretension, blown with bubbles, and evaporating with gas—how much better than this splendid misery, these racks and thumb-screws that belong to the inquisition of fashion, and thousands of shabby things, the shabbiest of all being those too proud to seem just what they are."

GENERAL WALKER'S EARLY LOVE.—We find the subjoined episode in the early life of the Nicaraguan hero in an exchange paper:

"The history of General Walker, like that of all other men of mark, is not free from the romance of love as well as war. Whilst a law student in New Orleans, he conceived a warm attachment for a very interesting young lady, who was born deaf and dumb. She had been well educated, and was of very engaging manners. Her misfortune drew towards her the sympathies and regard of all tender hearted persons. With his characteristic originality and peculiarity of feeling and sentiment, Walker became warmly enamored of this young lady. She reciprocated his regard, and for sometime they were never happy unless together. He soon acquired a knowledge of her signs, and they conversed with great facility, the medium of their conversation, no doupt, adding zest to their enjoymet. At last, some slight misunderstanding interrupted their intercourse, and before a reconciliation could be effected, the young lady died. This event gave a tinge of melancholy to the thoughts and character of Walker. Perhaps, as many of his friends thought, it produced the great change in his character which ensued—a change from the quiet, modest student, to the bold, daring, dauntless revolutionist and warrior."

IRON STEAMERS AND THE COMPASS.—The New York Post thinks the Cunard steamer Persia, by her last voyage to this country has demonstrated one fact of the profoundest scientific and commercial interest. The editor says:

"The great obstacle to the use of iron steamers in ocean navigation has always been to neutralize the influence of such a mass of iron upon the compass. The variation of the Persia's compasses during the whole voyage, as we learn from Capt. Judkins himself, did not exceed three degrees, which is one degree less than the average variation of wooden vessels.

The Persia is provided with a compass elevated some forty feet from her upper deck, to be used in regulating the compass below, if necessary: but the captain informs us that it was entirely superfluous, and that when he returns to Liverpool he shall propose to have both it and the mizzenmast, which supports it, removed. It is not certain that another steamer, though built by the same architect, will have so little influence upon the compass as the Persia, or even that she will continue to carry her's so nearly in equilibrium another voyage; but this invention, with which she is supplied, the captain seems to think, makes it a matter of comparative indifference to him whether she does or not."

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

The true Mission of the Teacher.

BY MRS. RACHEL C. MATHER.

(Continued.)

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

But how shall man attain this high life? Weaker than a worm, the frailest of all God's creatures is he, when he comes upon the stage. His inherent energies are slumbering, and must be aroused; his affections are dormant, and must be enkindled; his mind is all imprisoned in the flesh, and must be educated, or *led out*. All the germs of power are wrapped up in his little frail being, but they are all latent, and must be developed in order to assert their power. And a general education, not of the intellect only, but of the whole being,—body, mind and heart,—including business, literature, estheties, and religion,—is the only process of developing his complicated organism, so as to secure his highest well-being and happiness, and prepare him for the various duties, relations, and trials of this world, and for the wider sphere and higher life of the world to come.

To unfold the germs of thought and feeling, to enlighten the mind, direct the affections, cultivate pure principles, and form good habits; to develop character in beautiful symmetry, and thus prepare the young to act well their part in the drama of life; to dignify and ennoble humanity, and elevate it to a plane nearer to God and Heaven, is, therefore, the great work of education, and consequently the true mission of the teacher.

Much of this extensive work is the peculiar office of the parent; and much must be accomplished by self-culture, the influence of society, and the discipline of Heaven; yet wide is the teacher's field, and arduous and responsible her many duties.

Education may be devided into three distinct branches, physical, intellectual, and moral, corresponding to the three departments of our being. These should be conducted simultaneously, and ever keep pace with each other; still, each will admit of a separate consideration.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Physical education consists in the improvement of corporeal organs and functions, so as to promote physical vigor, health, and beauty, including such attention to sleep, diet, clothing, exercise, and ventilation, as shall render the person a pleasant and elegant dwelling-place for the soul, and a good medium for its communication with the external world.

This branch of education is the peculiar mission of the parent. Still, every teacher is aware that mental vigor and ability depend very much upon physical comfort and well-being, and that, if she would successfully promote the mental and moral culture of her pupils, she must first establish this culture on the firm basis of sound health. Since imbecility, irritability, and depression are the miserable offspring of disease, every conscientious teacher will regard the promotion of her pupils' health as no insignificant part of her mission, and consequently will keep her school-room of the right temperature and well ventilated. Nor will she let them contract their chests by folding their arms, or bending over their desks, but require them to sit erect and stand upright, and thus secure a free and healthy respiration. She will see, too, that opportunity for exercise is afforded them, as often as their age and constitution demand, and that the brain is not over-tasked with study.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

More emphatically is physical training the mission of the primary school teacher, because *little children* are educated chiefly by the external world, through their senses and corporeal energies, and therefore more dependent for mental improvement on a good condition than at subsequent periods of life, when the mind has learned to act more independently of its frail tabernacle.

Could the teachers of primary schools realize how much imbecility is fostered by the close confinement and irksome restraints they are obliged to enforce, would they not protest against so unnatural a system, by asserting their amenability to a higher authority than human law, to Him who has ordained the laws of Nature, and will not suffer them to be violated with impunity, to Him who has made exercise the parent of vigor, and therefore an inherent right? Since the young can develop their energies only by physical exercise, is it not absurd that *she* should be considered the best teacher, who most successfully represses every instinctive tendency in her pupils to move their aching limbs, as nature demands?

What mother can enter primary school where scores of little children sit, with arms folded like felons, and silent and still as death, breathing an atmosphere laden with impurities, and debarred all exercise but a few minutes' recess, and not deeply feel that, in the primary school at least, there is a loud call for reform, based upon the laws of life and health? If the patrons of our schools would relinquish the younger half of this class of children to a committee of intelligent, judicious mothers, Nature's own guardians of the young, these matrons would organize them into pleasant infant schools, where athletic sports and various diverting exercises would occupy the time agreeably, with a view both to present enjoyment and well-being, and also to subsequent health and mental development.

Yet a good physical training, however important, is only the *basis* of a good education. If the corporeal energies alone are educated, human nature develops itself in huge Goliaths and brawny Amazons, mighty, athletic, and passionate, whose prowess is that only of brute force.

TO BE CONTINUED.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

On Teaching as a Profession.

To instructors in the department of rhetoric, the correcting of a current error in the use of words is a familiar part of daily duty. I refer here to the common inaccuracy in language by which we hear various trades, occupations, transient employments, and temporary pursuits, dignified by the designation of "professions."

The original signification of the term "profession" suggestively recalls the time, when, accordingly to the formal arrangements of European universities, the student who passed from one department of study to another, "*professed*" himself, in duly written form, ready to stand a public examination on the subject studied in the class or department from which he was desirous of being promoted. A similar arrangement was adopted when the student had completed his college or his professional studies, and he was desirous of obtaining a certificate or "degree," testifying to the competency of his acquirements to entitle him to the rank of bachelor, master, or "doctor," (teacher,) according to the character and stage of attainment which he *professed* to have reached.

On the original plan of university arrangements, law, medicine, and theology—pursuits in which human life, liberty, and morality, the vital interests of society, are involved, and in conducting which, sound learning and extensive knowledge are justly deemed indispensable—were, so to speak, guarded against the intrusions of ignorance and incompetency, by a rigorous enforcement of the conditions of "profession" and examination, on all candidates for the momentous offices to which in such cases they aspired. The word "profession," therefore, became an arbitrary designation for those "liberal" pursuits, as they were called, when they were adopted and practised as the ultimate business of the students' life; and although, in our own day, the wholesome requirements of "profession" and examination are slackened to a mere nominal entity, we still retain the original designation, as applying justly to the three "liberal professions," so called; and yet, by the sanction of universal custom, we apply the title of "professor" to the regularly installed instructors in collegiate institutions, though to such only.

Viewing the art of teaching in connection with its high value to human well-being, instructors and philanthropists are, at the present day, repeating the inquiries, ought not teaching to be raising to the rank of a liberal profession, distinctly re-

cognized as such? It is not time that an end should come to the custom of having the important vocation of teaching taken up and taken down at the convenience or caprice of persons who enter upon it with no intention of continuing in it, or with, perhaps, the avowed purpose of using it for merely a temporary pecuniary accommodation to the individual? Is it not high time that the noblest of human pursuits should be adopted as an adequate business for life, guarded by a high standard of preliminary requisition, ensured of emoluments corresponding to its true dignity and value, and protected from the intrusions of the incompetent and unskilful, whether candidate or practitioner? Is it not full time that the vocation of teaching should cease to be dependent, as regards the competency of candidates for its offices, on the verdict of men engaged in other occupations? Ought it not to have its own professional faculty, or appropriate body, of whatever name, competent and empowered to grant professional certificates, licenses, or diplomas?

Far be it from any teacher to disparage the generous aid rendered to the business of instruction by the professional men and others who have ever been the efficient friends of education, in the valuable service which they have rendered to the common interests of society, by undertaking the too often thankless task of examining the teacher to whose guidance they were about to entrust the intellectual culture of their neighborhood. But is not the fact notorious, that the preliminary examination of a schoolmaster has, in multitudes of instances, been a task from which the requisite authority has shrunk, under a sense of incompetency, or which has been readily assumed by that officiousness which sometimes combines the narrowest arrogance with the profoundest ignorance?

Of all the inconsistencies of current custom, surely none is greater, in these days of extended science and critical scholarship in our seminaries, than the fact, not altogether rare, of the examination ceremony in which a well-educated youth undergoes "the committee's" searching inquisition touching the *four* asteroids of the solar system, and the blushing candidate for pedagogic honors is too modest to inform his magisterial examiner that, for his "four," science now enumerates upwards of *thirty*, and is daily looking for many more happy additions to its promising family. How often does the ardent and intelligent teacher—who has gone into a district where intellect was dead or asleep, but where he has aroused it to a new life, by the vivifying influence of Colburn's Arithmetic—hear his "committee" pronounce mental arithmetic a pernicious or unprofitable misspending of time! How often does he hear the analytic study of grammar condemned as an unintelligible and useless farrago!—or "stand in silent sadness by" while his juvenile readers are condemned to pause at every comma till they count one, although the rigidly righteous syntactical comma should happen to have taken its place between the two words in the colloquial phrase, "Yes, sir," or "No, sir."

The progress of science, within the last ten—not to say twenty—years, has disqualified for the office of examining teachers all persons, who, on leaving their school or their college, have plunged into the vortex of busy life, and relinquished the habit of diligent and extensive reading. Education, as a science—I speak not of the routine of *instruction*—dates, in modern times, from the era of Pestalozzi and the faithful coadjutors who carried his principles into their methods of teaching, from whom our own Warren Colburn, the regenerator of school instruction in New England, imbibed the spirit of that little volume which has been our subsoil plough through the whole field of education.

Mammoth Tusk in Mexico.—*The San Antonio Zeitung* of the 6th ult., contains a communication from Mr. Weidner to the Governor of the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila giving an account of the discovery by him, on the 19th of December, at the River Durazno, not far from the city of Parras, of an extraordinary fossil tusk. It is eighteen feet long and three feet in circumference at the root. The curvature of the tooth indicates a radius of nine feet at the larger end and two feet at the point. The ivory is much weather-worn; only the mineral portions remain. The exterior of the tooth is clear yellow, while the interior is white. Mr. Weidner supposes the animal to which this tusk belonged to have been something like an elephant, and estimates that he must have been 120 feet long—larger than any fossil animal heretofore known.

Abolition of Public Executions.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill "to cause all executions of sentence of death to take place within the enclosed yard of a jail in the presence of specified persons, unless the court shall otherwise direct."

The bill provides also, that "at the execution there shall be present, besides the officers of said court, such officers and such guard and assistants as the officer executing the sentence shall see fit. He shall request the presence of the Attorney for the Commonwealth in said court, the Clerk thereof, and twelve respectable citizens including a physician or surgeon, and he shall permit the presence of the counsel of the convict, and such ministers of the Gospel as he shall desire, and such of the convict's relations as the officer shall deem prudent."—*Danville Register.*

Political.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Our Relations with England.

There is a remarkable discrepancy as to statements of facts, between the British Ministry, speaking in its Parliament, and the organs of the Administration in our Senate, regarding both the points in dispute between the two governments.

Lord Clardendon having stated that the British government had made ample atonement for the violation of our neutrality laws by enlisting men in this country, Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, avers that "no atonement had ever been offered."

Lord Clarendon having stated that the British government had offered to submit to arbitration of some friendly power the dispute relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Central America, Mr. Mason denies that any such offer has been made.

This is a queer state of things.

The Washington Union contradicts, by authority, the reports that Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon had had "high words," or that Mr. B. had demanded his passports, or that he had conferred with Sir Henry Bulwer on the subjects in dispute.

The President has, in obedience to a call of the Senate, communicated the correspondence between the two governments. It is very long, filling 66 printed pages. From a hasty glance at it, we glean these leading facts:

That the enlistments in the U. States for the British army were proved to have been carried on under the direction of Mr. Crampton, the Minister, and three British Consuls. That Mr. Marcy earnestly complained to the British government, through Mr. Buchanan, of the violation of our neutrality laws, before he knew that it was done by these high officials of that government. That in reply, he was assured that it was regretted that our laws had been violated; that it was not done by any authority of that government, and that strict orders would be issued to put a stop to it. That Mr. Buchanan expressed himself satisfied with this explanation and apology. That *afterwards* it was discovered that the Minister and Consuls had been the offenders, and the complaint was renewed, as a much more grave offence, as not only a violation of our neutrality laws, but also as an insult to the sovereignty of the U. States. These renewed complaints were met by an imperious and "offensive" tone from Lord Clarendon, who denied the facts charged [which had been abundantly proved in the trials in our Courts;] asserted that the evidence had been obtained in an undignified manner, that Mr. Buchanan had already expressed himself satisfied; that though our government "pretended" to neutrality between the powers at war in Europe, our citizens had furnished arms, &c., to Russia. To this Mr. Marcy replies with great ability, defining the nature of the offence committed, and showing that the trade of our citizens with Russia was a lawful and legitimate one, but that the same trade with England and France, in arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., for their army, had been vastly more extensive.

The result was, that Mr. Marcy demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of the Consuls. This waa refused. And the next step will probably be their dismissal by the government at Washington.

In regard to the treaty, it appears that no formal proposition of arbitration was made to Mr. Buchanan, who repeates a mere conversation with Lord Clarendon. It also appears that Mr. Crampton submitted to Secretary Marcy, on Wednesday evening last, a proposition for arbitration, alleged to have been in his possession since November.

The impression made upon our minds by a hasty examination is, that our government has decidedly the better of the whole correspondence; but yet that it would be one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated against humanity if war should arise from such inadequate causes.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Difficulties with England.

The extmordinary ability of the closing despatch of Mr. Marcy, combined with the fact that it is a complete history of one of the two causes of dispute between the United States and England, induces us to make an effort to publish it, to-day and Monday, little addicted as we are to printing long documents, and little addicted as we know the public to be to reading them. This one, however, is so masterly, in matter and manner, so complete a triumph of our government and country, and so full a history of a matter which jeopards the peace of the country, that every intelligent man ought to study it. We have read it with unmingled satisfaction, with pride and pleasure. It shows the English Secretary of State to be a mere pigmy in the hands of our Secretary. And it exposes the flagrant outrages and duplicity of the British Minister to the U. S., so glaringly, that his government ought to recall him for mere shame.

But his conduct, bad as it was in the enlistment affair, is unaccountable in respect to the other matter in dispute. He was expressly charged by Lord Clarendon, on the 10th of Nov. last, to communicate to Mr. Marcy an offer to submit the difference respecting Central America to the decision of an arbitrator. Yet he held that letter in his own hands till the 27th ult., about three months! And then he put up the very lame plea that the order to communicate it to Mr. Marcy had "escaped his attention"! The whole letter is not twenty lines long; it relates to a matter about which both countries were deeply excited; and yet the most material part of the document escaped his attention! His government should at once remove him; for, whatever might have been the fate of the proposition, his witholding it has greatly added to the irritation of both parties.

From the London Post.

The prospect of hostilities with America is not in itself serious; nor would so much be made of what there is, if the public on both sides of the Atlantic would lay aside all petty anger and prejudice, and betake themselves to a calm and just review of the situation. Whatever feeling may at this moment exist between the two countries is due to misconception of the facts in some, and misrepresention of them in others. There is no *casus belli*. There is nothing whatever that can for a moment justify two great Powers, like England and America, in having recourse to arms. Nations are bound by the same moral laws in respect to their quarrels as individuals. Many a cause for angry, and even menacing, words may arise between two upright men, and yet nothing exist to justify them in proceeding to blows. Similarly, at the the stage of civilization at which the nations of the West have now arrived, no cause of war can be admitted to be justifiable which does not stand upon a wrong committed or a right in danger, to such an extent as to leave no other means open for the vindication of the one or the defence of the other.

There is nothing in the American question which in the least answer these conditions. In the Russian aggression there was a tangible evil to which we could point as our justification for recourse to arms. We could point to a danger to universl liberity, to the peace of Europe, to the balance of power, to the faith of treaties, and to the honor of nations. These were jeopardised, and he who put them in jeopardy refused to recede. One only course was then left us. He who would not retire by force of reason must be repelled by force of arms, and that concession be extorted by necessity which ought to have been granted by honor and conscience. The suffrages of nearly all Europe uphold the Allied Powers in their conflict with Russia, and the free of all countries sympathize with their triumphs. But the attitude and temper of Amcaica are wholly without excuse. The case as between the two governments is so ridiculously frivolous, that to suppose it possible to hang upon it an excuse for plunging into the wasting miseries of war is to assume Americans to be utterly void of all conscience of right, and all perception of their true interest. That they are not as a nation so void it is easy to belive; but it is also impossible not to see that a people situated as they are, with a constitution so democratic in theory, so arbitrary in practice, without a preponderating conservative element such as we possess in the House of Lords, or any principle of self-rectification, such as we have in the power of the Crown to dissolve Parliament may without difficulty be lashed to madness by a few clever men, who find it their interest for the nonce to stimulate popular passion and raise a cry for war.

The King of Mosquito.

The London correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives the following sketch of the King of Mosquito, from observations made by him while travelling in the country:

"The now reigning King of Mosquito is the son of the famous King Robert, who brought himself and people into bad repute by his violent passions and by his intemperance. Under his sway were made these grants of land to Willock on Cape Gracias a Dios, and to Captain Shepherd along the coast, these gentleman having supplied the King liberally with liquor.—Of a milder temper, however, were both his sons, who, during the life of their father, came to Belize, to the house of General McDoual, to receive the first impressions of civilization. The oldest brother, Clarnce, was sickly, and when subsequently he was sent to the University of Bona, in Germany, to receive more systematic instruction, he soon died, like other tropical plants, which rarely survive transportion to a northern climate. The second son of King Robert, having a more vigorous constitution, bore the metamorphosis from barbarism to civilization, and received a thorough education at Bluefield, the capital of Mosquito, in the English family of Mr. T. S. Bell.—The excellent society by which he was surrounded in this family exerted a most favorable influence upon the mind and intellect of the Indian prince.

"Some years later, when the English Consul-General, Mr. Walker, arrived at the Mosquito coast, the tutelage of the young prince was confided to him. The consuls and agents which were sent thither after the death of Mr. Walker from England, felt not so much interest in him, and treated him harshly. The consequence was that he lost his gentleness and confidence, and the inborn defying and intractable Indian spirit broke out again.—Nevertheless, the young King is, so far as cultivation and morality are concerned, quite the opposite of his father Robert. He has assumed a civilized behavior and appearance, and will pass anywhere for an educated man, whilst his subjects stand upon a level of culture, which, neither in point of character or numbers, would justify a conflict between two such powers as England and the United States."

Latest News.

Fearful Tragedy in Scotland.—A most painful excitement was caused at Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scotland last month, by the report that three gentlemen had been poisoned, which report unhappily proved too true. It appears that John McIver, Esq., Prevost of Dingwall had a private dinner party, consisting of Lewis M. Mackenzie, Esq., of Findon, the Rev. Messrs. Mackenize, of Eskale, and Gordon, of Beauty, Roman Catholic priests, John Macdonald, Esq., Torridon; and shortly after dinner, the whole of the party fell sick and before medical assistance could be brought, the Rev. Mr. Mackenize, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Mackenize, of Findon, had expired. Mr. MacIver and Mr. Macdonald gradually recovered. From what has transpired, it appears that the cook sent the male servant to the garden for some radish for the roast beef, and he, through a mistake, took monkshood root to her, and this formed the sauce for the beef. It is now thought that all the parties who have died, as well as Mr. MacIver and Mr. Macdonald, ate more or less of the beef, that the deadly poison was in the sauce, and that the awful disaster hence originated.

Great Suffering at Sea.—The Savannah Republic announces the arrival of the barque Ward Chipman at that port, and adds:

She left Malta on the 5th of November last, and on account of heavy weather was one hundred and ten days at sea. Her captain died on the 20th of December, and was buried on the 21th. The vessel subsequently ran short of provisions, and the crew were reduced to an allowance barely sufficient to sustain life. Their supply of meat had become entirely exhausted, while a pound of bread each per week constituted their rations up to the 12th of February. There were two dogs on board, to which they were compelled to resort. One of them had been consumed, and the other was being dressed, on the day last mentioned, when the American ship Evening Star, bound from Antwerp to New Orleans, hove in sight and came to their rescue. She supplied the starving crew with provisions, and put on board Mr. Rob. Beck, as acting captain, who brought her into this port.

We have been credibly informed (says the Norfolk Herald,) that S. S. Summons, Esq., of Hyde county, North Carolina, has made an assignment to his creditors. Mr. S. is extensively known through the eastern sections of Virginia and N. Carolina, Baltimore, and generally to the commercial communiy of most of the cities of the seaboard. It is said his liabilities are over half a million. He owns some thirty odd vessels with which he has for many years carried on a cargo trade with our port, and the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and others adjacent. He has always been represented as a man of great wealth and integrity. He has three hundred slaves, several large and fertile farms, and immense juniper and cypress swamps. He was perhaps the largest shingle getter in N. Carolina. All his operations were on the largest scale.

Serious riot at Yale College.

Yale College, New Haven, March 6. 1856.—Last night there occurred an *emute* in our college that for boldness and success has never been rivalled by any student's insurrection. Fiske P. Brewer, the republican delegete who so earnestly favors Sharpe's rifles, was last night summarily dealt with by the exasperated students. At 10½ o'clock about fifty members af the different classes assembled in front of South College and proceeded to bombard the windows of tutor Brewer's room with paving stones. That official at length showed fight, and rushed out seized an innocent looker-on and demanded his name. Public indignation could not bear this, and the audacious tutor was instantly knocked down by a blow from a "Yale banger," in the hands of an excited sophomore. The tutor was senseless, and at present lies in a precarious situation. He has been suspected (and justly) of acting the spy on the students, and his punishment, it is to be hoped, will convince the faculty how much better it is to treat students as men than watch them like criminals. An investigating trial will be held on Friday, the 7th and the proceedings will well bear reporting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Product of North Carolina.

The popular idea that North Carolina produces nothing but "tar pitch and turpentine" is fast being dispelled by the railroad with which the energy of her citizens are covering her territory. Last year the county of Hyde exported corn and wheat to the amount of $36,000; and the county of Edgecombe raised and sold $400,000 worth of cotton. The exports from Washington, N. C., for last year amounted to $1,020,613 12, of which $37,045 was to foreign countries. Since the opening of the Central Railroad to Greensboro, there have been 539 barrels of flour sent from that town, of which 390 went to Norfolk; 15,000 barrels of dried fruit were among the first receipts in Norfolk which resulted from the opening of the Central Railroad.

First Martyr of the Revolution.—The first martyr of the Revolution, in North Carolina, was John Grady, of Duplin, co. He was killed in the battle of "Moore's Creek Bridge." A committee was appointed, we believe, at the recent celebration of the anniversary of that battle in New Hanover to erect a monument, over the spot where he was interred. He was the only man killed on our side in that battle. By all means, we think North Carolina should build a monument over the spot where his remains repose, to perpetuate his memory.

A Colored Lawyer.—Robert P Morris, a colored man, is a member of the bar in Boston, and a few days ago argued a case before the jury in Salem. The Newburyport Herald says:

"Morris is a dapper little fellow, of good address, and of fair ability. He possesses in full measure the power of imitation which characterises many of his race, and copies admirably the smartness, pertness and activity of the leading members of the bar in his examination of witnesses, as well as the argument, which last was quite readily and fluently delivered."

From Kansas.—Saturday's Missouri Democrat has three letters from Kansas, dated the 14th, 15th and 18th, indicating the probable renewal of hostilities on the 4th of March, which is the time fixed for the new State officers. Judge Elmore has advised the officers elect not to take the oath of office, as to do so will be treason.—Robinson declares that he will take the oath of office if he is hanged the same hour. The merchants of Kansas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to prevent further incursions into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East thorough other States, if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

Another Conflict—more Bloodshed Threatened.—Advices at St. Louis from Kansas to the 14th ult., announce that hostilities are again threatened by the Kickapoo Rangers, who threaten to avenge the death of Loop, by killing the friends of his murderer, Brown. The free-soil men are preparing for the conflict. Two mounted companies under Col. Dickey and Major Grover, had left Lawrence for Easton, where the conflict was expected.

Important from Japan.—The following important news item was received by the last Liverpool steamer:

"The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Diejona is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty free."

Special Envoy From England.—The N. York Times says that some of the mercantile letters received by the Asia mention the rumored probability of a special envoy being sent to Washington by the British Government on the Central American and Enlistment difficulties.—The leading letters from London and Liverpool attach very little importance to the warlike discussions of those questions in the London press.

Locomotives.

When locomotives were first built, they weighed less than five tons. This was in 1828; since then passengers and freight has increased, car after car has been supplied for their accommodation, and ton after ton has been added to the weight of the engine, in order to enable it to move the additional burden imposed upon it, until those of the largest class upon the English roads have attained the enormous weight of 37 tons, and the United States to between 20 and 30 tons. The first locomotive performed 28 miles an hour. They now perform from 40 to 80 miles. This increase shows a rapid improvement. The first locomotive cost $3,000. The St. Clair, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad, cost $12,500. The first locomotive used in the United States, was the "John Bull," on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. The engine is now at the Albany Nail Factory, where it is kept as a curiosity.

The U. S. Senate.—Has passed a bill providing for the construction of ten sloops of war. Mr. Seward made a peace speech,—but is in favor of the sloops. Mr. Hale was on the peace side too,—but would not vote the sloops. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., argued in favor of the Bill. Mr. Hunter was in favor of the Bill too,—and thought it should not create any war alarm. Being ready for war, he thought was the best means of keeping the nation at peace. The Bill was *passed*. The cost of each vessel is to be $50,700,—including and steam machinery. Two millions are now appropriated.

Information Wanted of Casimir Koch, (probably called Cook) from Selbach, in Germany, who is supposed to be living in some part of this State. Any person knowing his whereabouts or the said Casimir himself should this meet his eyes, will oblige his sister Margaret, by addressing her a few lines care of Wm. Steger, at Elizabeth City.

Editors throughout the State giving this notice an insertion, will do an act of kindness for the seeking one.

E. City, Feb. 28, 1856.

Accidental Homicide.—We learn from the conductor on the South Carolina Railroad, that on Wednesday the train for Columbia was detained by a mournful occurrence in the negro car. Some raftsman were returning from Charleston, among them four negroes, belonging to a Mr. Jennings. A free negro who had a loaded pistol was showing it to them, when it suddenly went off and shot a lad owned by Mr. Jennings, the ball passing through his body and instantly killing him. The cars were stopped at Summerville, and the parties present were turned over to a magistrate for judicial investigation.—*So. Carolian.*

The Largest Known Horse.—The great Rocky Mountain Horse, being the largest equinal animal in the world is daily attracting large crowds to his place of exhibition on Camp street, near Canal. He is 21 hands in height, and weighs 2,090 pounds. Besides his large size, he has other qualities which make him one of the most interesting curiosities now in the city. He is perfectly docile, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the most regularly formed and handsomest horse ever seen. Judges of horses, and naturalits particularly, should pay him a vist.—[*N. O. True Delta.*

The Trade Winds.—The origin of the winds at the surface of the earth is thus explained:—A number of natural agencies are at work to disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and to give rise to aerial currents; among them the most important is the difference of temperature in the different parts of the earth. The air within the tropics, constantly heated by the rays of our almost perpendicular sun, is rendered lighter, and is pushed upward by the heavier air north and south of this region. A current in this direction from each pole is thus produced at the surface of the earth, while an opposite current toward each pole is generated by the rarified air which rises above the heated belt, and flows backward like water seeking its equilibrium. These currents, on account of the rotation of the earth, are not along the meridian, but those at the surface take a westerly direction, while those above flow in an easterly course.

Death of a very old Servant.—Died on Wednesday, 30th January, 1856, near Powhatan Court House, an old and much respected colored woman, familiarly known as Old Aunt Nannie. She died at the advanced age of 127 years. Such a case of longevity is scarcely on record.—She was much respected for piety by all who knew her. She was the mother of 18 children, all of whom died at old age.

Fayetteville, March 1.—A fire broke out in this place on Monday last, about noon, in the Kitchen of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, and despite the exertions that were made to arrest the conflagration, both the Kitchen and Dwelling of Mr. Whitfield were entirely consumed.—*N. Carolinian.*

N. Carolina and New York Steamboat Company.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of this company, held at Winston, Hartford county, N. C., on 14th ult., it was resolved to construct a steam propeller ship of about 400 tons, to run from the Chowan to New York via Oracoke Inlet.

The Richest Man in the World.—We learn that the President has signed the patent, confirming Col. Fremont's title to his great Mariposas claim in California. This estate, containing upwards of seventy square miles, is situated about two hundred and fifty miles east from San Francisco. Some California bankers own one half of this tract, and Col. Fremont the other, which, many believe, makes him the richest man in the world. This immense gold region was bought in 1846 for $8,000.—*Danville Register.*

Massachusetts and North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics, which we shall cite, might, of themselves, induce the belief that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known, that despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious and energetic. Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the products of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill and capital, to better markets and more congenial elimes. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) a million, that of North Carolina, eight hundred and seventy thousand. Massachusetts produced thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, two millions three hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of potatoes—eighty-one thousand hogs, forty-two thousand horses and mules, and two hundred and sixty thousand cattle.—The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced two millions one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven millions bushels Indian corn, five millions seven hundred thousand bushels potatoes, one million eigh hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle. What a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts—for she produces all the necessaries of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money, and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North-Carolina, 1,900.—In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 44. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In penitentiaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, $264,000; in North Carolina, 10,000.

We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every christian, patriot and philanthropist in the Union.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the invitation of the Ladies of Richmond, to repeat his discourse on the Life and Services of Washington, delivered in Boston, on the 22nd, Feb. Thursday, the 13th March, is the day appointed for its delivery. The proceeds of the lecture will go towards the purchase of the Mount Vernon property.—*Danville Register.*

Large Defalcation.—New Orleans, March 3.—Col. Garland, the City Treasurer is reported as being a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. He attempted to escape in a schooner but was arrested at Balize, and brought back to the City.

The Treasury office has been closed by the Finance Committee. There is much excitement.

War in Africa.—By arrival of the brig Hayward, at Salem, Massachusetts, from Monrovia, West coast of Africa, 5th ult., the New York Tribune learns that the Liberians and natives were at war. In an engagement at Sino the colonists had twelve killed and several wounded.

Murder.—We learn that Mr. Theodore Barfield, of Wayne county, was found murdered on the road, on the 25th ult,, a few miles from his home. The decease attended a wedding the night before, and while returning to his family, was evidently shot from his horse by some person yet unknown. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.—*N. Carolinian.*

Horrible Murder in Patrick County.—We learn through a friend, that a man named Ingram, of Patrick County, was murdered on Saturday evening, the 1st of March, as he was returning home from a warrant trying. He was in company with two men, Evanes and Merricks. A company of men who were in advance of them, hearing the noise of the struggle hastened back and found Ingram in the agonies of death. The supposed murderers escaped.—*Danville Register.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

The Greensboro' and Danville Connection.

We are glad to find the views, we indicated, in a former issue of the *Times*, in reference to this connection, so generally approved by those that have spoken or written on the subject.

We are better satisfied the more we investigate this subject, that instead of injuring the N. C. R Road, it would actually be an advantage to it.

It would bring upon it a large amount of produce, especially manufactured *Tobacco*, finding its way to a Southern Market, that now has to go North and be shipped, at much greater cost, besides subjecting the article to the hazard of being damaged by a sea voyage, which it is well known from its nature it is liable to.

In addition to the advantages to be derived from this source, a large amount of travel, that now finds its way North-west of us, would be brought upon the N. C. Road.

We are aware that it may be said, that the produce and travel, that would be induced upon the Road by the *connection*, would not be equal to the amount abstracted from it—but we think all unprejudiced minds, who have correct information on this subject, will come to a different conclusion. But we are for the connection, because it is natural, and because the interest of this region of country demands it—and we think no one ought to complain, because those likely to object, have had more of the fostering aid of internal improvements, than we have.

As we are in the receipt of some communications on this subject, from different sources, we give our readers the benefit of one, this week, coming from a gentleman of character and influence, long a member of the Legislature, as calculated to throw light upon the history of this project, so far as it has been brought to the notice of the Legislature. Though not written with a view of meeting the public eye, we have thought it might do good, and if so, we are satisfied the writer will not complain.

HERMITAGE Rockingham Co. N. C.
February, 11th. 1856.

MESSRS EDITORS. The last mail brought me a copy of your paper, "The Times," for which please accept my thanks.

The literary and typographical style of your paper should recommend it to a generous public.

I am much pleased with the bold and independent stand you have taken for the Danville and Greensboro Connection, and trust it will be the means of doing much good. This connection I have had much at heart, and I am fully persuaded the more it is investigated, the more favorable it will be considered. This I know to be so, for at the session of the Legislature in 1852, during the pendency in the Senate of what was called the "omnibus bill," setting apart a fund for internal improvements, I moved an amendment to that bill, asking an appropriation for this connection, the amendment was lost and so was the bill, but I accomplished my purpose, and that was to assert the right of way.

In the canvass of 1854 I publicly discussed the merits of this connection, and at the Session following introduced a bill into the Senate, asking the Legislature to grant a charter, allowing the people the privilege to build the road with their own labour and means, and obtained a favorable report from the Committe on internal improvements. This I think you will admit was making some progress, considering the prejudice against it in certain localities, I am well aware that in many sections of the state—but more particularly in the eastern part,—an opinion prevails that the connection would be fatal to the North Carolina road, but I have no doubt that quite the contrary would be the result.

But suppose for argument's sake (which by the way I do not admit) it would deteriorate somewhat from the N. C. Road, is that any good and valid reason, that such an odious discrimination should be made against us. Just take the case of the French broad railroad chartered last session, does any body doubt but what that road will injure the N. C. Road as much as the Danville connection, and still the Legislature granted a charter for the right of way.

I am for equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none, I would not injure the N. C. Road but I would place all sections upon equality. * * * * * * *

Very Respectfully.
GEO. D. BOYD.

Painful Rail Road Accident.

We learn that a painful accident occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., by which four persons are known to have been killed; and it is feared that the number of those injured must be large.

The trestle-work this side of the Maherran River, about fourteen miles from Weldon, gave way, while the mail and passenger train from Portsmouth to Weldon was passing over it, by which the Engine, Tender and three Cars were precipitated to the ground, a distance it is said of about thirty feet. Mr. Kilkelly, the Express Messenger, Mr. Daughtry, the Mail Agent, and two colored men were burned up, so the dispatch says, probably from being thrown under the Engine.

We have no further particulars, but evidently much other damage must have been done, and many other persons injured, some no doubt fatally. It is said that the Engineer and several of the passengers are badly hurt.—*Wil. Journal of 11th.*

In addition to the above, we learn verbally, from one of our citizens, W. E. Edwards, who was on board, that the whole train was destroyed by fire, 5 persons were known to have been killed and several were missing. Mr. Edwards is very badly bruised and burned, and Mr. Elliott, of Jamestown, had his head severely cut. These two gentlemen are the only persons we know of from this section, who were on the train. The Conductor, who was injured, has since died.

We understand that the boat from Baltimore was behind time, and the cars were running faster than usual trying to make it up, and to this, no doubt, the accident is attributable.

Small Bills.

According to the laws of North Carolina, passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is an indictable offence to pass a bill of less value than $3. All of the one and two dollar bills in the State, as far as circulation is concerned, are as strictly prohibited as are counterfeit notes. Against this law, there is almost a universal *rebellion*. Only one paper in the State, the Raleigh Standard, advocates its claims as just and equitable. Our object in writing this article, is to disabuse the public mind in some quarters, where, we understand, the honest farmers are actually burning up all of their small bills, for fear of being prosecuted, and remarking at the same time, that the bills are of no use, no more than so much blank paper. Others are selling off these bills at a tremendous discount, preferring even half to the entire loss of the notes. To all who have small bills we would say, *keep them!* They are just as good as ever. Even the Standard man, we hesitate not to say, would send *his* paper for one year on the receipt of a $2 bill. If any are fearful, just let them try. *We* are sure a $2 bill will bring the Times for one year, and much obliged.

Again we say, hold fast to your small bills; they are as good as ever.

An American College in Rome.

We see that the Catholics in this country are making a strenuous effort to raise $100.000 for the purpose of building an American College in Rome. We hope they will not succeed; but, from the way subscriptions are being made, it looks as though even that enormous sum would be given to these anti-republican, protestant-hating religionists.

Suppose the money to be raised is to be spent for building a College in Rome, (which is very uncertain) it is an expenditure which our citizens are by no means warranted in making. Rome is already filled with colleges and schools of some sort—and if the Pope must have his priests for this country educated under his own eye, there is plenty of spare accommodation at hand, without necessiting the building of a college upon the citizens of the United States. They have colleges in this country, but they fear even a democratic atmosphere. But, if they only had their priests elect in Rome, all would be right, and they would *lead* them to that point from which they can be *drove*, if not disposed to go farther of their free will.

Look at this natives! We are not afraid to trust our institutions in a free, fair and open fight with those of any country; but we do fear the sneaking underminings of the foreign educated Jesuit.

Hon Edward Everett.

This gentleman has prepared an address on the life and services of Washington, which is creating quite a sensation in the literary world at this time. He has, by invitation, delivered it in all the principal cities north, and has reached as far south as Richmond, Va. He has also accepted an invitation from the Library Association and citizens of Wilmington, to repeat the lecture before *them*.

☞ We see by a paragraph floating through the newspaper world, that Lady Morgan has purchased the Daguerreotype of a Virginia beauty, from Barnum's collection, at the cost of fifty dollars. It affords us a pleasure to say that this is the Daguerreotype of one of our regular contributors, Miss M. H. Butt, of Norfolk.

Gov. SWAIN, we learn from the Wilmington papers, has consented, by the request of the Library Association, to deliver a lecture on the early history of North Carolina some time during the Spring. We presume, there is no man living who has devoted more time to the study of, and understands better, the early history of the State, than Gov. Swain. These lectures will, therefore, no doubt, prove very interesting, and if given more fully to the State, very profitable. Though we have no "Library Association," yet a larger and more interesting audience, we dare say, cannot be found in North Carolina, than would be produced by Greensboro', should our citizens be so fortunate as to secure the delivery of these lectures. What say our people on the subject?

☞ We see a letter over the signature of Andrew Jackson Donelson, stating that he is not the adopted son of the old General, but his nephew. Some papers oppose him because he is a relation and others are rejoicing because they think he is not; but if he is the right stripe what difference will his pedigree make with the people? He says, "the General was my uncle, and my guardian and friend from my infancy to his death."

What is birth-right? What is title?
Or old Hick'ry's well-won fame?
If in days like these, of trial,
Many bear his maiden name?
But Parson Brownlow thinks not thus—
And ere this year's sun has run—
He says he'll shout *Andrew Jackson!!*
But whisper low—*Donelson.*

[*Burns Slightly Altered.*

College Convention.

We would invite the attention of those interested to a communication from Gaston, found on first page, on the propriety of holding a college convention. The subject of education is engaging the attention of our people to a very great extent, and the suggestions of Gaston appear very laudable. We showed the manuscript to a Teacher of considerable experience, who happened to be in our office, and he expressed himself as pleased with the proposition, thinking that such a convention would have a tendency to accomplish much good for education in North Carolina. We would be pleased to present the views of others on this subject.

American Meeting.

We have been requsted to call a meeting of the members and friends of the American Party, in the Courthouse on Saturday the 15th of March at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Greensboro,' on Thursday the 10th of April, to select a candidate for the office of Governor of the State. And also, to give public expression of the feelings of the party in this County with regard to the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson for President and Vice President.

☞ A negro woman belonging to Mr. Jas. Newland, of Louisville, Ky., ranaway with an Abolitionist from New York by the name of Elisha Hyler. She was closely vailed, which would have rendered her detection impossible had not the New York gent indulged in kissing the dark *fair*. After the boat had reached the Indiana side he lifted her vail to take a kiss, which displayed her ebon skin to the collector. He immediately called for her free papers and as she had none, she was brought back to Kentucky and lodged in jail. Her escort escaped, but he was soon taken, and also, rests his weary limbs in the prison.

The R. R. Barbecue.

The Committee of Arrangements, on this subject, met in the Court House, according to previous notice, on last Saturday, in order to fix a suitable day for the Jubilee.

Inasmuch, as the time of finishing the Road, happened, in the dead of winter, when the snow was about 16 inches deep, and the intense cold, surpassing anything, even within the recollection of the *oldest* inhabitants—making it entirely impracticable to have the celebration at that time—it was concluded that no more suitable and appropriate time could now be suggested, than the anniversary of "breaking ground," which would be on the 11th July—and that is the time the committee wished to have it. But as it was ascertained that the stockholders would be in session at their annual meeting, in Raleigh at that time, the celebration was fixed upon the 4th July.

THE NEW ROUTE NORTH.—Our readers (says the Columbia Carolinian) will bear in mind, that there is now open a regular daily line of travel from this city North, via Charlotte, Salisbury, Hillsboro', Raleigh and Goldsboro', where the connection is regularly made with the Wilmington and Weldon train.

On this line, the spirit of accommodation will be found to prevail, and, what is important to some, *North Carolina money, in payment for fare, will not be refused.* We would, therefore, advise the travelling public to try the new route.

The greatest Ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

Kansas Meetings.

We see notices of a great many meetings for the purpose of assisting and stimulating emigration to Kansas. The excitement runs pretty high. A South Carolina lady, in presenting a valuable chain to the Chairman of a Committee, writes: "If I were a man I would go with you. I believe it's as much our battle, as though it were fought at our hearth-stones. Let us meet our enemies, at the gate, and at the ramparts, and not wait for them within the citadel. Let me do what I can. Let me send a man. I enclose you a gold chain to do it. I trust and hope that Col. Buford will obtain subscriptions to carry five thousand men. When you have need of more, write and publish it; and when the time comes for it, we will cut off our personal embellishments and expose them to sale."

They are holding meetings, making speeches, and raising money in Charlotte for the purpose of aiding the settlement of this territory. The *Democrat* says the meetings "were largely attended." The South, in this course, is only playing upon the same harp, whose strings the North has so potently touched with dimes and dollars. They think there will be 20 or 30 emigrants raised in Mecklenburg county.

We hope, however, the South has too much sense to imitate the North in sending out arms and ammunition. If we can get the men there it will be unnecessary to fight;—the country will be ours and its institutions Southern.

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, published monthly under the auspices of the Ohio State Teachers' association, Edited by Rev. A. Smyth, and six associates Columbus, Ohio. $1 per annum in advance. This is one of the best Common school journals we have ever examined. The January February and March numbers have been received, and some excellent articles are marked for our common School department. By the aid of the excellent school journals on our exchange, and the original communications from the State superintendent and others in this State, we feel confident that the Times of all other papers in the State, will be the Teachers' best companion.

THE EDINBURG REVIEW for January, from the American re-publication office of Leonard Scott & Co., has reached us. It is filled, as usual, with studied interesting articles from able pens. Contents:—The Civil Wars and Cromwell; Himalayan Journals; The Rural Economy of France and Britain; The Minister von Stein; Lectures to Ladies on Practical subjects; The Use of Torture in India; Sir Robert McClure's Discovery of the N. W. Passage, The Life and Writings of M. de Stendhal (Henrie Boyle); The Suez Canal; Russian Campaign in Asia. Terms;—$8 per year.

THE HOME CIRCLE:—The March No. of this deserving southern monthly is before us. Contents: The Art of Preserving Health and Beauty; Bascom's Lectures on Infidelity; Autumn Leaves, or, Memories of an old Man; Characters that I have taken a pen to; A character which some one else has taken a Pen to; Origin of Venice; Emma Lile, or, a Wife's Devotion; Love not the world; Athenian Houses and Entertainments; Lorenzo Dow in Ireland; Lines written in Early Spring; The Deserted Road; Sonnet to—; The Lady's Dream; The Rose; Editorial Miscellany. $2, inadvance; Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER:—This monthly educational Journal, published in Boston, by the Massachusett's Teachers' Association and edited by a board of fifteen gentlemen, has been sent us for the months of January and February. We have been much pleased by an examination of the articles—so judicious and well written. It will be seen that the article published under the head of Common Schools this week, was taken from this journal. Price $1 per annum.

SUNNY SOUTH:—This is the title of a new paper, published at Aberdeen, Miss., by Gallaway and Paul. The Sunny South is a Democratic, Anti-Know Nothing weekly, of large dimensions and nice print. We recognise in the Junior our old friend Paul of the Wadesboro' Pee Dee Star. We hope his fortune may brighten in the Sunny South and his new relations in life may be ever blithe and happy as now.

THE ARATOR for March is received. We have spoken in favor of our Agricultural Journals so often, that it is unnecessary to do more than call attention to them. Farmers of Guilford, call in and examine. T. J. Lemay, Raleigh, N. C., $1 per annum.

THE QUARTERLY LAW JOURNAL:—This large neat periodical for January is on our table. It contains a great deal of interesting matter for the lawyer. A. B. Guion, Editor; J. W. Randolph, Publisher, Richmond, Va; Terms $5 per year—six Copies $25.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for March has arrived. Contents:—Revolutionary History of North Carolina; On the true meaning of Cogito, Ergo Sum; Wax at the soiree; Description of a visit to California; Child's History of North Carolina; Editorial Table. Terms:—$2.

☞ We see it stated in the *Herald of Truth* that the small pox has occurred on Cane Creek and French Broad, in Buncombe County in this state.

☞ The Pacific is still unheard from, and the hope of her safety is waning.

FOR THE TIMES.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 29, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: I had the pleasure of taking a peep at your paper and must congratulate you upon its neat appearance. I thought you would like to hear about what was going on, so I took advantage of a few leisure moments to write. You have, no doubt, heard of the "Ocean House," for its fame has already extended far and near. On the 22nd, Feb., a most brilliant levee was held there, and I must say it exceeded everything of the kind this way.

The whole house was brilliantly lighted with gas; added to this were innumerable candles glaring through each pane of glass, adding a still richer beauty to the whole. The Ocean House is truly a splendid Hotel, and all who see it have the same opinion. Its admirable proprietor does all he can to make everything pass off in the most agreeable manner. The table is so tempting that one feels as if he cannot resist eating, though he may have no appetite. The generous and liberal disposition of the proprietor prompts him to furnish everything for his table which the greatest epicure could not find the least fault of. Nothing is dealt out sparingly; the guests all get the equivalent of their money.

The proprietor's lady is also another great attraction to the Hotel; so lovely, so estimable and beautiful; ever fascinating and easy in manners, treating every one with the utmost respect, and showing that she wishes them to feel at home. All who meet her are equally pleased with her appearance and manner.

We hope to see many persons at the Ocean House, for it deserves a large share of patronage from all. Mr. Almyr and other stockholders deserve much commendation for their zeal, and we sincerely hope they will be remunerated for their trouble.

The Ocean House is decidedly a first class Hotel, and one who visits it once, will desire to do so again.

Very respectfully,
MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.....13	6 8	5 0
Friday,.....14	6 7	5 1
Saturday,.....15	6 6	5 2
Sunday,.....16	6 5	5 55
Monday,.....17	6 3	5 57
Tuesday,.....18	6 2	5 58
Wednesday,.....19	6 1	5 49
Thursday,.....20	6 0	6 0
Friday,.....21	6 59	6 1
Saturday,.....22	6 58	6 2

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
First Quarter,.....13	9	4	A. M.
Full,.....21	10	35	"
Last Quarter,.....29	6	4	"

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

List of Articles

Received at the Station in Greensboro' since March 7, 1856.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R. R
T. J. Patrick,	1 box,	50
Miss M. Wiswell,	1 trunk,	
T. C. Blake,	1 box,	
Wm. Gott,	2 packages,	
F. Shaw & Son,	1 bbl.	90
S. Archer,	1 box,	40
Graham & Dunn,	1 bag coffee,	
Rankin & McLean,	4 bbl. fish,	
" "	1 keg fish,	
" "	2 cans oil,	
" "	10 bbls. Plaster,	
J. Kirkpatrick	1 box,	
" "	1 bundle leather,	
T. M. Jones,	1 bbl. molasses,	
" "	1 box candles,	
L. Bencini,	6 boxes,	
" "	2 bbls.	3.84
C. G. Yates,	18 boxes tin,	
" "	2 packages,	
" "	7 bundles wire,	14.63
A. Stalker,	2 bbls. sugar,	
" "	1 bbl. fish,	
" "	3 boxes candles,	
" "	4 boxes cheese,	
" "	1 box starch,	
" "	3 bags coffee,	
P. Adams,	1 bundle trees	25
Mr. Clemmons,	1 box,	
Mr. Sterling,	1 box,	
D. W. Edwards,	1 bbl. Rice.	
" "	1 bbl. sugar,	
" "	1 box cheese,	
" "	2 bags coffee,	
" "	1 bbl. molasses,	
" "	1 bbl. fish,	
" "	1 bundle,	
Jesse Benbow,	1 bbl. macherel,	
" "	1 bbl. potatoes,	
Peter Adams	1 bbl. molasses,	
J. D. M. Springs,	1 bbl. fish,	
James Sloan,	1 bbl. lime,	
C. N. McAdoo,	1 bundle bags,	
L. Bencini,	1 box,	50
Carter Irvin, & Dodge,	1 package,	
J. G. Lash,	1 box,	
Mrs. N. P. Mendenhall,	1 box,	
Dr. Jno. L. Cole,	1 bbl fish,	
Miss R. M. Dewey,	1 box,	
J. Thompson,	3 boxes tobacco,	1.45
J. W. Pickard,	2 boxes marble,	1.00
W. C. Porter,	1 bbl.	1.10
Miss M. A. Jones,	1 box,	
Miss M. J. Moss,	1 box,	
W. D. McMurry,	6 tubs,	25
T. H. Fentress,	1 bundle grafts	25
C. H. Wiley,	1 bag potatoes,	
W. S. Gilmer,	1 bbl.	1.00
S. Shermer,	1 lot furniture,	
Sandy McKenly,	1 lot furniture.	

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.

☞ All persons writing on their own business and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. BALSLEY, Agt.

GREENSBORO MARKET, MARCH 12.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	a 13½	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	a 12½	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	60 a 62
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a 45
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN—		Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal, (50 lb per bus.)	50 a 60	White,	75 a 80
CHICKENS,	10 a	PORK,	a 8
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	a 16
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	a 15
FLOUR,	7.00 a8.00	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1 00	TALLOW,	12½a 13
WHEAT,	1.20 a1.25	WOOL,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 11.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	10 a 10½	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	9½ a 10½	Yellow dip,	2.48 a
" Shoulders,	9 a 9½	Virgin,	a1.90
LARD, N.C.	a 12½	Hard,	1.40 a
BUTTER,	25 a 30	TAR,	1.80 a
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	ROSIN—	
CANDLES—		No. 1,	1.10 a2.87½
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Sperm,	35 a 45	Common,	1.05 a
CORN,	75 a 80	SPIRITS—	
COFFEE—		Turp'tine,	37a 37½
Rio,	12½a 13½	POTATOES—	
Lagura,	13 a 14	Bbls.,	a3.75
COTTON,	9½a 10½	RICE,	5½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.15 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
N. C R R.	8.00 a8.50	Clarified,	11 a 11½
HAY—		P. R.,	10a 10½
N. C.,	1.15 a1.20	DRIED APPLES—	
LIME,	1.15 a1.25	pr bus.	3 a
MOLASSES—		Peeled peaches,	5 a
Cuba,	35 a 37	Unpeeled,	2 a
		BRANDY—	
		Peach,	75 a 87½
		Apple,	50 a 60

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., MARCH 7.
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.65 a1.70
Hams,	12½a 14	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	12 a 12½	Fine,	7½a 7¾
BEANS—		Superfine,	7¾a 8
White,	1.75 a2.00	Extra,	8¾a 9
B. E. PEAS,	90 a0.00	Family,	9¾a 10
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	1.16 a
BUTTER—		OATS,	a 37½
Goshen	26 a 28	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine ℔ sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.20 a
No 1 & 2,	12 a 12½	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	10½a 11
per bushel,		Crushed,	11 a 11½
28 lbs.	95 a0.00	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
℔ bus 40 lbs,	$3a3.25	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	9½a 9¾	WHISKEY,	36 a 38
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	55 a 56	Camden,	a1.00
Mixed,	55 a		
Yellow,	60 a		

The depression in breadstuffs still continues though there appears a little more firmness imparted by the Baltic news received since our last.

Any permanent improvement over present rates cannot be reasonably expected, and no advantage be gained by holding on. Provisions are dull. Sugars firm at advanced rates. Dried fruit dull, but we hope for an improvement soon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, MARCH 8.

BACON,	11 a 12	LARD,	12½ a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba,	42 a 45
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5½a
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	14 a 15	sack,	1.60 a0.00
Laguira,	15 a 00	Alum,	
St. Domingo,	9 a 9½	bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED,	1.50a
Fair to good,	9¼a 00	CLOVER SEED,	
Ord. to mid.,	00 a 9	℔ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	a 80
FEATHERS,	40 a 00	Apple,	a 65
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	
Family,	7.50 a		57 a 60
Superfine,	7.25 a	SUGAR—	
Fine,	7 a	Loaf,	12½a
Scratched	6.75 a	Crushed,	12½a
CORN,	75 a	St. Croix,	a 11
WHEAT,	1.25 a	Porto Rico,	9 a 10½
OATS,	45 a 50	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
PEAS,	75 a 80	TALLOW,	11 a 12
RYE,	1.00 a1.20	TOBACCO—	
HIDES—		Leaf,	a
Dry,	0 a 11	Manufact'd	12½a 40
Green,	4 a 5	WOOL,	14 a 15

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs.	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added),	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack,	80	33
Wheat ℔ bushel,	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs.	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000,	5 00	3 50
Guano ℔ Ton,	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT.		
Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
SECOND CLASS.		
Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ℔ rates, ℔ 100 lbs.	55	34
THIRD CLASS.		
Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Bags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs.	40	26

THE HERMITAGE.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives in Tennessee, for the purchase of the mansion of the late Gen. Jackson by that State. The remains of that great man repose in the garden.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The statement of the operations of the mint in Philadelphia for the month of February shows that the deposits of gold for the month were $3,801,800; of silver, $105,700 The coinage of gold was $1,867,425 into 300,398 pieces. The silver coinage $450,000 into 1,695,500 pices. The total number of pieces coined including cents, was 2,026,088, of the value of $2,318,226 26. The gold coinages is mostly in pieces of such denominations as are calculated to go into circulation—only about three-quarters of a million being in double eagles.

FOR RENT.

THE two rooms on North Elm Street, known as Nos. 2 and 5.

Apply to H. J. LINDSAY.
11:3w

Just Received

At Mrs. L. Bencini's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary.
March 12, 1856.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature: Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & ARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

Election Notice.

ELECTIONS will be held for Committee-men, in all the districts, on the first Saturday in April, printed advertisements are now ready at my Office, and I would be obliged to Superintendents, Committee-men and Teachers to call for them, as it will aid me in getting the notices out—three are necessary in each district. E. W. OGBURN, *Ch'm.*
March 1, 1856. *of the Board, S. C. S.*
10::tf.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

H. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslies, Gazette of Fashions. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::ly.

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

ALBUMS.

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe's of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind, For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt, For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

MOLASSES, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

For old Acquaintance Sake.

BY BEVLLURA.

What if another's is thine heart,
And thy smiles not for me;
Yet, may I not now humbly ask
To fondly think of thee?
We often met in by-gone years,
And tried each t' happy make,
Then shall we not in friendship live—
"For old acquaintance sake?"

The cares of age are stealing fast
Upon our once light hearts,
But may no mem'ries of the past
Cast at us poison darts;
And though the toil of busy life
May oft our happ'ness break,
Still may the other each revere—
"For old acquaintance sake."

And though our paths in after life
May quite the reverse be—
I doomed of sorrow's cup to drink—
And you felicity;
Yet that's no cause why we should change,
Although the heart may ache
To own your friend—yet chide him not—
"For old acquaintance sake."

Then, Jinnie, when in after life
Fond memory turns to me,
Cast o'er my multiversant faults
The garb of charity;
Though more than friends we ne'er may be,
Yet this request I'll make,
That thus thou'lt ever cherish me—
"For old acquaintance sake!"

Greensboro', N. C.

FOR THE TIMES.

Kathleen.

BY ROB. G. STAPLES.

With sweetest perfume breathes the air
Around yon vine-embowered door,
And from Heaven, is streaming clear,
The moon's bright rays athwart the floor;
There sits beside the open sash,
A fair and smiling, joyous one;
With warm heart—free from every guile,
Whose sorrows yet have scarce begun.

A being made to love at sight;
So beauteous in each winning grace;
So calm the beaming of her eye—
And roundly formed the fair young face;
How light the step—the smile how sweet,
Reflecting the pure light within
That bosom, yet unknown to grief,
And free from (man the creature's) sin.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, MARCH 8.

PRECEPT WITHOUT FXAMPLE:—Gratz says, the worst case of this kind he ever saw, was a *bald-headed man peddling hair restorative.*

SCRIPTURAL:—"Cast your bread upon the waters and after many days you shall gather it," was suggested, Gratz says, by the custom among fishers, both of that as well as this day, of "baiting" minners, a day or two before fishing for pike, chub, &c. As he is a reader of Clark's Commentaries we suppose he ought to know.

TOWN ORDINANCE:—We always feel diffident when called upon to express ourselves in opposition to anything when that opinion interferes with the private rights, privileges, or pleasures of another. Nevertheless, when a community is agrieved by a *few* we do not hesitate to speak boldly our sentiments. Now, we wish to suggest, to our Commissioners, the propriety of an ordinance prohibiting the children and negroes from imitating the "whistle" of the locomotive. Or, if it is not constitutional to *prohibit*, pass a restrictive law, minutely stating how often, how loud, and when, each person may indulge in said imitation,—and we would suggest that under no consideration they be allowed to display their mimic faculties between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. The propriety of legislation on this subject must be evident to all. Some have so far succeeded in imitating the whistle that if you are waiting for the cars you are sure to jump up and run to the door. However we will not press the subject, but do wish for the sake of those near our sanctum, that the boys will reflect.

IMPROMPTU.

Is there a heart that never sighed?
Is there a tongue that never lied?
Is there an eye that never blink'd?
Is there a man that never drink'd?
If so, then heart and tongue and eye
Must tell a most confounded lie.

A young dandy with a dirty moustache curling over his upper lip, was passing the residence of two young ladies, when he heard one of them say:

Laura, I do wonder how it goes to kiss one of those creatures with a moustache? Why of course I don't know. Here the dandy felt encouraged. Well, said the other, I am *going to* get the boot brush and try. That dandy had urgent business up street.

If there be a situation *wherein* women may be deemed to appropriate angelic attributes, it is when she ministers, as only woman can, to the wants and the weakness of the invalid! Whose hand like hers can smooth his pillow? whose voice so effectually silences the querulousness of his temper, or soothes the anguish of his disease? Proffered by her, the viand hath an added zest, and even the nauseous medicament is divested of its loathsomeness.

She who is not affraid of her conscience laughs at the opinion of men.

Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself.

An Emeralder being charged with stealing a wagon, swore he had it ever since it was a wheelbarrow.

It is always safe to learn even from our enemies—seldom safe to venture to instruct even our friends.

"Grandma," said a little urchin, "your specs are up side down."

"Do you wear them thus to see to sew?"

"No my dear, I wear them so to see."

A late number of the Brooklyn American announced the destruction of the editors hat, whereupon the Connersville Times impudently wonders if any lives were lost!

The world, says a French wit, is peopled with fools; he who would avoid seeing one must lock himself up in his own room and break his looking glass.

A GOOD TOAST.—Woman, the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. God bless our stars!

MIRTH AND WIT.—Mirth should be the embroidery of the conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

WHAT WILL LAST.—Invincible fidelity, good-humor, and complacency of temper, says Dr. Johnson, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

"This way, Captain," shouted an English soldier at Inkerman, "I have a prisoner."

"Well, bring him here."

"I should like to do it—but the scoundrel won't let me go."

An Irishman, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwoods, and said:

I've greased every part of the wagon, inside and out, yer honor, but I couldn't git at them sticks the wheels hang on, sure.

Man is like a snow-ball. Leave him in idleness against the sunny fence of prosperity and all the good that's in him melts like fresh butter in hot days; but kick him around, and he gathers his strength every revolution until he grows to an avalanche. To make a figure in the world, you must keep moving.

"I hope you will be able to support me," said a young lady, while walking out one evening, with her intended, during a slippery state of the sidewalks.

"Why yes," said the somewhat hesitating swain, "with some little assistance from your father."—There was some confusion and a profound silence.

GOOD ADVICE TO WOMAN.—Trust not to uncertain riches but prepare yourself for every emergency in life.

Learn to work and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread—sweep your floors and darn your own stockings.

Above all things do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands while you care for and receive into your company those lazy popinjays who never lift a finger to help themselves so long as they can keep body and soul together and get sufficient to live in fashion. If you are wise, you are old enough to become wives. You will prefer the honest mechanic with not a cent to commence life to the fashionable loafer with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

Whenever we hear remarked 'Such a lady has married a fortune', we always tremble for her prosperity. Riches left to children by wealthy parents often turn out a curse instead of a blessing. Young women remember this, and instead of sounding the purses of your lovers and examining the cut of their coats, look into their habits and hearts.

Mark if they have trades and can depend on themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin, soft delicate hand the splendid from the fine appearance of the young gentlemen.

Let not those foolish considerations throng your thoughts.

PADDY'S DREAM.—Paddy was observed in the morning to be looking unusually blank and perplexed, and his friend inquired what ailed him.

"Ah, but I've had a drame."

"Was it a good or a bad dream?"

"Faith," said Pat, "and it was a little of both, and I'll be after telling it till ye. I dramed I was with his Holiness the Pope! He was as great a jintleman as any in the district, and he axed me wad I drink? And I said till him wad a duck swim? He smiled like, and taking the limons and sugar, and making ready for a dhrop of punch, he axed me very civil, wad I take it cowld or hot? 'Hot, your Holiness,' I replied, and with that he stepped down into the kitchen for the billin' water, but before he got back I woke straight up; and now its distressing me *I did'nt take it cowld!*"

The Farmer.

Pratt's Ditch Digger.

We copy the following account of the above recent invention from the New York Tribune:

Mr. R. C. Pratt, of Canandaigua, patented in July, 1853, a machine for digging ditches, which proved one of the best things exhibited at the late State Fair. By its aid one man and two horses have frequently dug 150 rods of ditch three feet deep in one day, and from 50 to 150 (according to the nature of the soil) is considered a day's work. The machine consists substantially of a scoop and revolving wheel—the scoop scraping and the wheel carrying up the dirt until at a sufficient height it is tumbled out upon the sides, at a little distance from the ditch. Several repetitions of the opertion are required before the ditch is sunk to sufficient depth.

The specimen exhibited at the late Fair was all wrought iron, and weighed between 700 and 800 pounds. The diameter of the main wheel was five feet, and the breadth of the diggers or lifters fixed thereon, and that of the scoop or curved channel in which they rise, is about nine inches. Although the lifting apparatus is thus narrow, it is practible and indeed desirable, to make the small plows or cutters which pare the side cuts somewhat wider so that a ditch of any width, from nine to fifteen inches, may be excavated by the same machine.

The weight of the dirt which is being lifted, the curved channel, and in fact of the whole machine, rests on the diggers, which, like the floats of a paddle wheel, project from the periphery of the main wheel. As the machine is drawn forward by the horses, the diggers are successively forced into the earth and compel the wheel to rotate—thus throwing up and discharging from the top all the earth caught by the scoop, which is in immediate contact behind. On the extreme rear of the whole is adjusted two cutters or small plows, which pare the sides and tear the earth to a suitable distance below, ready for the next passage of the machine, so that after the first passage the diggers are always pressed down into the ground already loosed, to a depth of from two to ten inches, which lossing may be supposed to regulate the depth to which they will be likely to sink. The wheel and its accompaniments being of considerable weight, great muscular exertion would be required of the attendant to prevent its falling on one side, but for a simple and very effectual provision for its support. The stout iron shaft on which the main wheel freely revolves, is prolonged some two or three feet on each side, and provided with a light carrying wheel mounted loose, as in a common carriage axle, to run upon the ground.—These wheels are to maintain the upright position of the machine; but the weight must, at all times, when in operation, be allowed to rest on the diggers. In short, the main wheel and the whole machine must be allowed to sink down into a ditch, or rise to the surface, while the carrying wheels simply run lightly on the surface at the sides.—

This end is accomplished by bending the axle into the form of a large crank at each side and releasing it from all connection with the machine, except that of passing loosely through the centre. A catch is provided by which the attendant (who is supposed to be grasping a pair of handles in the rear) may make the connection a fixed one at pleasure, and when desiring to leave the field and travel the road the weight may, by this means, be thrown entirely upon the carrying wheels.

Why Don't He do It?

When the farmer knows that a gate is better and, as a time and labor-saving fixture, cheaper than a set of bars and posts, and without, calling on a carpenter he can himself make one, why don't he do it?

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper is able to make a better one, why don't he do it?

When he sees the boards dropping from his barn and out buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about the premises, and need only nailing on again, why don't he do it?

If he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, "to save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin, also said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, why don't he do it?

If it is a saving of nearly half the manure, of a farmer's stock by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, why don't he do it?

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones, why don't he do it?

And when he knows that his pastures would yield nearly double the feed and of a better quality, if the bushes were all cut and subdued, why don't he do it?

And if he can add fifty per cent to the product of his clover fields, and even his pastures, by the use of plaster, why don't he do it?

CORNS.—Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health, says:—"Never let anything harder than your finger nail ever touch a corn; paring it, as certainly makes it take deeper root, as cutting a weed off at the surface. The worst kind of corns are controllable, as follows:—Soak the feet in quite warm water for half an hour before going to bed then rub on the corn with your finger for several minutes, some common sweet oil. Do this every night; and every morning, repeat this rubbing in of oil with the finger; bind on the toe during the day, two or three thicknesses of buckskin, with a hole in the centre to receive the corn; in less than a week, in ordinary cases, if the corn does not fall out, you can pinch it out with the finger nail; and weeks and sometimes months will pass away, before you will be reminded that you had a corn, when you can repeat the process. Corns, like consumption, are never cured, but may be indefinitely postponed. The oil and soaking softens and loosens the corn, while the buckskin protects it from pressure of which makes it, perhaps, to be pushed out, by the under growth of the parts."

JOB PRINTING

Having just established a Printing Office in Greensborough, with

NEW

AND FASHIONABLE

JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and please the taste of our people, we respectfully call attention to the same and solicit A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,	CLERKS' BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,	SHERIFF'S do.
CARDS,	CONSTABLES' do.
LABELS,	ATTORNEYS' do.

OR FOR

Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community, will be executed with

Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch AND PUNCTUALITY.

TIMES OFFICE.

Market Street, Greensboro', N. C.

Jan. 1, 1856.

CATALOGUE OF

Fresh Garden Seeds

FOR SALE BY

P. C. PORTER,

Asparagus.	Corn, Early Sugar.
Beans, Early 6 weeks.	" Tuscarora.
" Valentine.	" Canada Prolific.
" White Marrow-fat.	Lettuce, Early Curled.
" Mohawk.	" White Cabbage.
" Refugee, or 1-000 to 1.	Melons, Green Citron.
" Large White Kidney.	" Large Cantelope.
Beets, Early blood Turnip.	" " Musk.
" White Sugar.	" Water, Mt. sweet
Broccoli, Early White.	Mustard, White.
Cabbage, Early York.	" Black.
" Sugar Loaf.	Okra, White.
" Large Flat Dutch.	Parsley, Curled.
" Drumhead.	Parsnip, long smooth.
" " Savoy.	Pepper, long Cayenne.
Cauliflower, Large late.	Peas, Early May.
Carrot, long Orange.	" Large White Marrow.
" White Field.	" Dwarf Sugar, or Eatable Pod.
Celery, White Solid.	Pumpkin, Cheese.
Cress, Curled.	Radish, Red Turnip.
Cucumber, early frame.	" Early Short top Long Scarlet.
" Russian.	Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.
" Cluster.	Squash, Early Crook Neck.
" Long Green.	Tomato, Large Red.
" Gherkin.	" " Yellow.
Egg Plant, Purple.	Turnip, Early Flat Dutch.
" " White.	Large White flat.
Onion Setts.	

Warranted the Growth of 1855, just received at the DRUG STORE on East Market, Greensborough, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1856. 7::4t.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties o FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Appricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER

Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

J. L. HENDRIX,

(Formerly of Greensboro', N. C.,)

WITH

J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

(9:tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

HELP Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber.—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

GREENSBORO'

Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

Another Great War!

Go into all sections of the country and make it known to all the world that the place to buy neat

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IS AT THE

Clothing Emporium,

On Market Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

There is to be found the largest, cheapest and best assortment of any in the surrounding country: consisting, in part, of OVER COATS of every description; DOUBLE ditto; ALL WOOL Frock and Sack Coats; Casimer & Satfinett Pants; all kinds of Vests; a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods—suitable sor Fall and Winter.

CALL AND SEE. No matter if you have to come 60 miles, the cheapness and durability of my goods will twice repay your expenses and trouble. SAMUEL ARCHER.

Jan. 1, 1856. 1-1y

A Book for Every Methodist.

"THE ANNALS

OF SOUTHERN METHODISM for 1855." Edited by the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

THIS New Work embraces the *Statistics,* and a *great variety* of other *interesting information,* in *every department* of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: I. The Episcopacy, II. Plan of Visitation, III. The Conferences, IV. Dedication of Churches, V. Revivals, VI. Missions, VII. Colleges, VIII. Sunday Schools, IX. Tract Society, X. Publishing House and Literary Notices, XI. Instruction of People of color, XII. Historical Sketches, XIII. Biographical Sketches, XIV. Personal Notices, XV. Bp. Andrew's Letters on California, XVI. Memorials of Bp. Capers, XVII. Miscellaneous, XVIII. Appendix—360 *pages, large* 12 *mo.*

PRICE $1, for which a copy will be sent prepaid. Bills on the Banks of North or South Carolina, or gold dollars, should be sent.

A liberal discount to booksellers and Ministers. Address

CHARLES F. DEEMS,

Jan. 1856. (3:3ms) *Goldsboro', N. C.*

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington: A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh: J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8:1y.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, running through to 13 Spruce Street—entrance on Either Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of shefather, he is practically familiar with every to iartment in the business, and is therefore andbled to oversee orders for any kind of work puerusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the character of Work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect, to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 Beekman Street is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,

WM. L. MCDONALD.

N. B.—WM. L. MCDONALD takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Greensboro'.

New York, January, 1856. 5-2m

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)

NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol, Lippencott's Gazzetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings. &c.. &c., &c.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

December, 22nd, 1855.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,

DENTISTS,

RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

GREENSBORO'

Classical School.

TAUGHT BY

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

☞ TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

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Inventors and Manufacturers.

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THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-Work, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Every number of the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* contains Eight Large Pages, of reading, abundantly illustrated with *ENGRAVINGS,*—all of them engraved expressly for this publication.

All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY,* where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

REPORTS OF U. S. PATENTS granted re also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS. These Claims are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in advance of all other papers.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *People in every profession of life,* will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. Much might be added in this Prospectus, to prove that the Scientific American is a publication which every Inventor, Mechanic, Artisan, and Engineer in the United States should patronize; but the publication is so thoroughly known throughout the country, that we refrain from occupying further space.

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Normal College.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.

August 1855. 1-4m.

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object,* and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES.

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☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimic Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

Jan. 23, 1856.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

Fashionable Tailor,

(*In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,*) *West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856. 4::1y

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.

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